

A bibliometric study of The Swedish Defence University

2019-2024

17/11/2025

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1. Introduction



Executive summary

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of the scientific publication output at the Swedish Defence University (SEDU) during the period 2019-2024. The findings are based on bibliometric data and comparative benchmarks, offering insights into the university's research strengths, impact, and development trajectory in relation to national and international peers.

Over the six-year period, SEDU has demonstrated a marked increase in research activity, with **total publication volume rising by 66% from 2019 to 2024**. This growth reflects a positive trend in research productivity and signals a strengthening of the university's academic profile. The majority of publications are concentrated in three core areas: War Studies, Leadership, and Political Science. Among these, **War Studies remains the most prominent field** in terms of volume, distinguishing SEDU from comparable European institutions.

During the period, SEDU also **maintained a strong citation impact across most fields** when viewed in a global perspective. The university's average field-normalized citation score (FNCS) exceeds the benchmark both globally and compared to the OECD. Compared to the 2019 report*, which focused on the 2009–2018 period, SEDU's relative impact has declined slightly, with the FNCS decreasing from 1.10 to 1.07 relative to the OECD benchmark at 1.0. The share of zero-cited publications at SEDU is well below the global benchmark, particularly in its largest disciplines. Furthermore, SEDU's publications are overrepresented in the top 10% of most-cited journals, although they are underrepresented in the top 1%.

A notable trend in the context of SEDU's total publication volume is the **correlation between publication volume and impact**: larger research areas tend to achieve stronger citation performance, reinforcing the value of strategic focus. At SEDU, Political Science and War Studies are the leading research areas both in terms of the publication volume and impact.

When comparing SEDU's overall research output to a group of selected European universities which publish in the same journals as the institution, SEDU ranks in **the middle range for research impact and in the lower range for publication volume**. This suggests that while SEDU produces fewer publications, the quality and influence of its research are still competitive.

As for the comparison between SEDU and Swedish universities with research within the same subjects, SEDU is also there placing in the middle range for research impact. The analysis suggests that the other Swedish universities publish in the same journals as SEDU to a very limited extent, which may indicate that SEDU produces unique research within the Swedish context. While SEDU performs well in terms of impact, its overall **research efficiency is lower than that of most comparable Swedish institutions** (defined as number of publications relative to institutional research expenditure within the research subjects of Political Science and Other Social Sciences).

This report highlights clear improvements in SEDU's volume of research activity and scientific impact remaining consistent compared to the 2019 report.



Background

The Swedish Defence University (SEDU) has commissioned ADC to carry out a bibliometric analysis of the university's scientific output. This report draws on data from the Scopus, DiVA, and Statistics Sweden databases to assess the volume, impact, and specialisation of SEDU's research publications. Using established bibliometric indicators, we evaluate the university's research performance and benchmark it against selected peer institutions.

The research activities at the SEDU span the broader domains of defence and security and can be characterised into the following key research areas: *International law; Leadership and Command & Control; Military history; Political Science; Systems science for defence and security; and War Studies.*

This report presents a comprehensive set of indicators that reflect SEDU's scientific production from multiple perspectives. We analyse publication volumes, temporal trends, and thematic specialisations, situating SEDU's research within both national and international contexts. In particular, we examine how each of the university's research areas performs and positions itself relative to comparable research environments.

The report is structured as follows:

- In Chapter 2 we provide an overview of the scientific production at the SEDU.
- In Chapter 3 we describe the impact and scientific excellence of research at the SEDU.
- Chapter 4 includes a comparative analysis of similar institutions across Europe, and
- Chapter 5 offers a comparison with Swedish counterparts.



2. Publication patterns

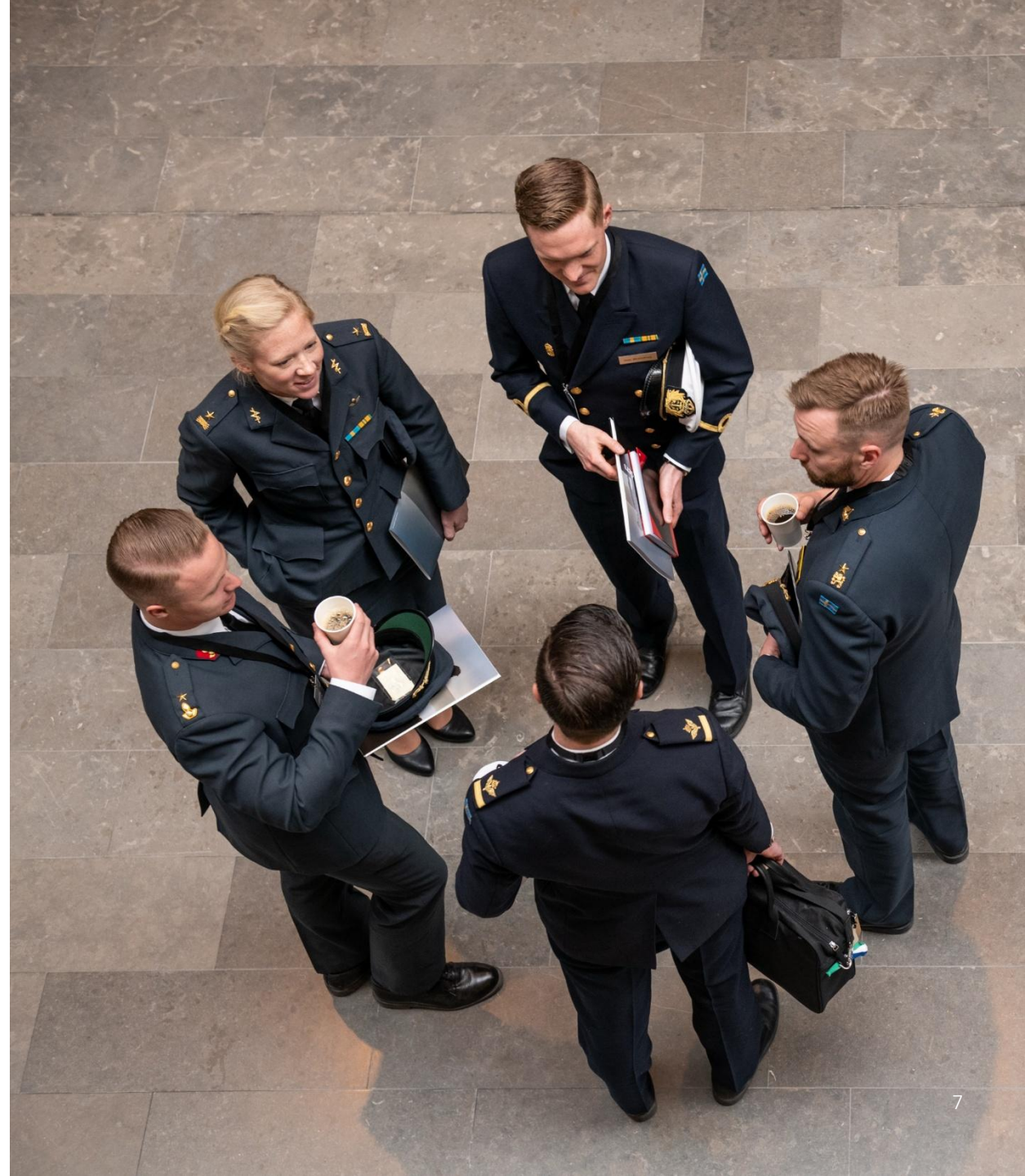


Increased research output, especially in core areas such as War Studies

This chapter provides an overview of the production of scientific publications at SEDU in the period 2019-2024. We describe the distribution amongst the different research areas, the type of publication, as well as trends in publication volume over time.

Records have been collected from the Swedish institutional repository DiVA. This study focuses on works published between 2019 and 2024 by authors affiliated with the university, excluding student essays. When analysing various research areas, records that are registered in multiple areas are included in each relevant research area.

The data shows SEDU significantly expanded its research output during the period. This growth was driven primarily by publications in the research areas *War Studies*, *Leadership and Command & Control*, and *Political Science*. War Studies saw the most dramatic increase, more than doubling its publications, while Systems Science for Defence and Security also gained momentum. Despite SEDU research being published across a wide range of formats, the majority of its scientific output during the period was peer-reviewed.



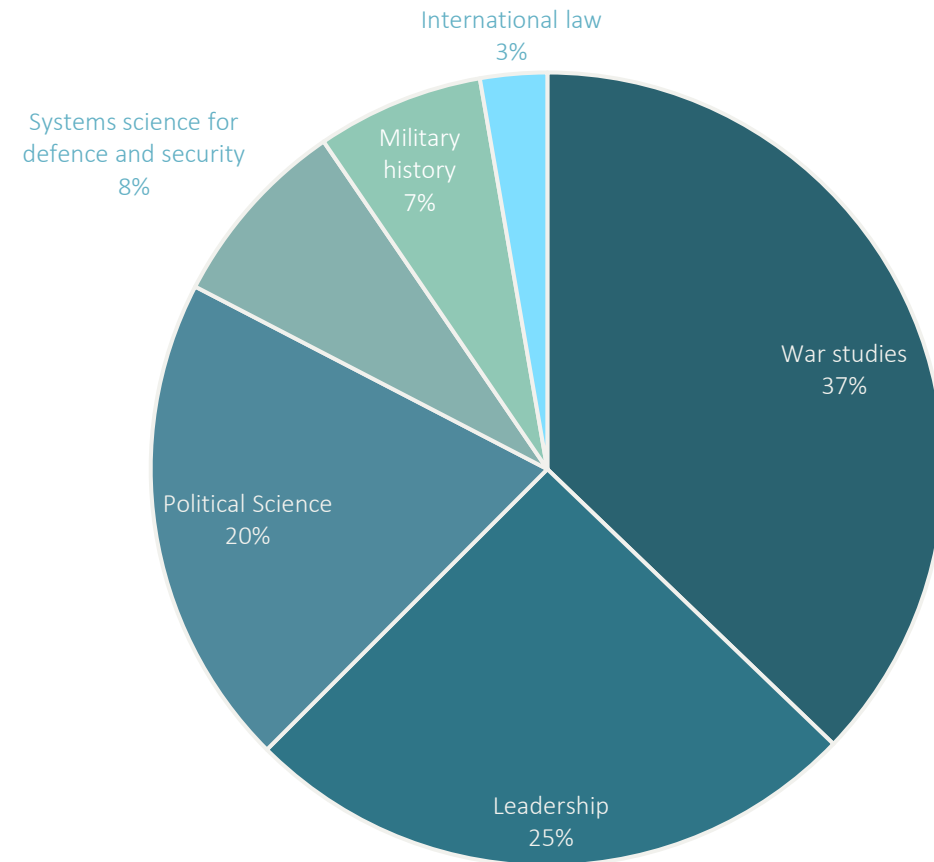
Publications in the period 2019-2024 were concentrated in War Studies, Leadership, and Political Science

In the period 2019-2024, SEDU's research output was heavily concentrated in three key areas:

- *War Studies* (37%)
- *Leadership and Command & Control* (25%)
- *Political Science* (20%).

Together, these fields accounted for 82% of all publications, highlighting the strategic and thematic focus of the institution during this period.

Figure 2.1 SEDU publications by subject 2019-2024*



Source: ADC 2025 based on DiVA.



* A table containing references to previous definitions of the research areas can be found in the appendix.

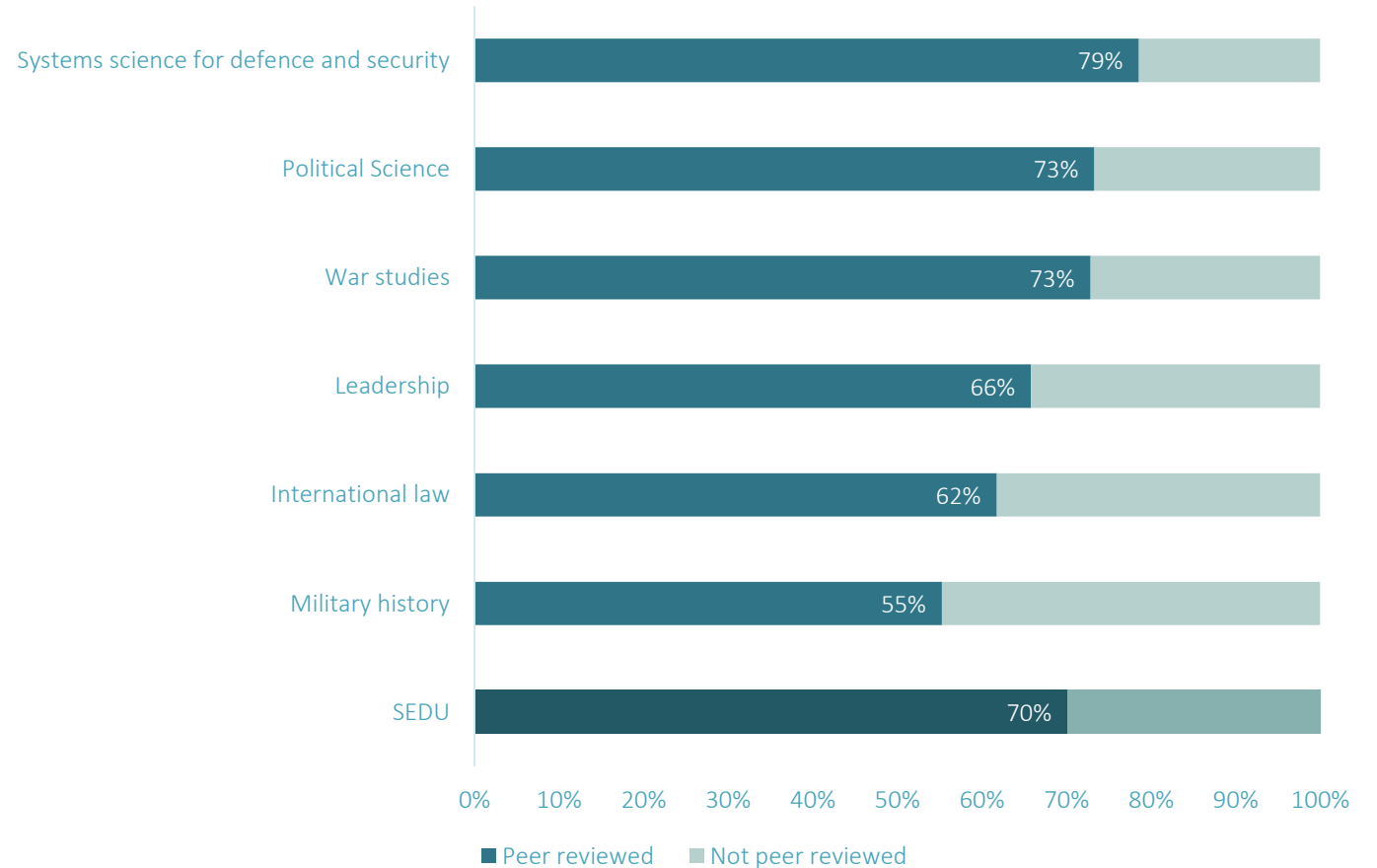
The majority of SEDU publications are peer-reviewed

There is a high degree of diversity of publication types at SEDU, ranging from journal articles and book chapters to datasets, doctoral theses, and conference proceedings. The breadth of formats supports a wide range of scholarly communication but can also influence the peer-review rate.

Across SEDU, **70% of all publications are peer-reviewed**, though this share varies significantly by subject area. The highest proportion of peer-reviewed work is found in *Systems Science for Defence and Security* (79%), followed by *Political Science* and *War Studies* (both at 73%).

By contrast, *Military History* has the lowest share, with only 55% of its publications peer-reviewed, possibly due to a higher proportion of reviews and book chapters that are less frequently peer-reviewed.

Figure 2.2 Share of peer-reviewed publications by subject 2019-2024



Source: ADC 2025 based on DIVA.



Increased publication volume over time, with 66% higher overall output in 2024 compared to 2019

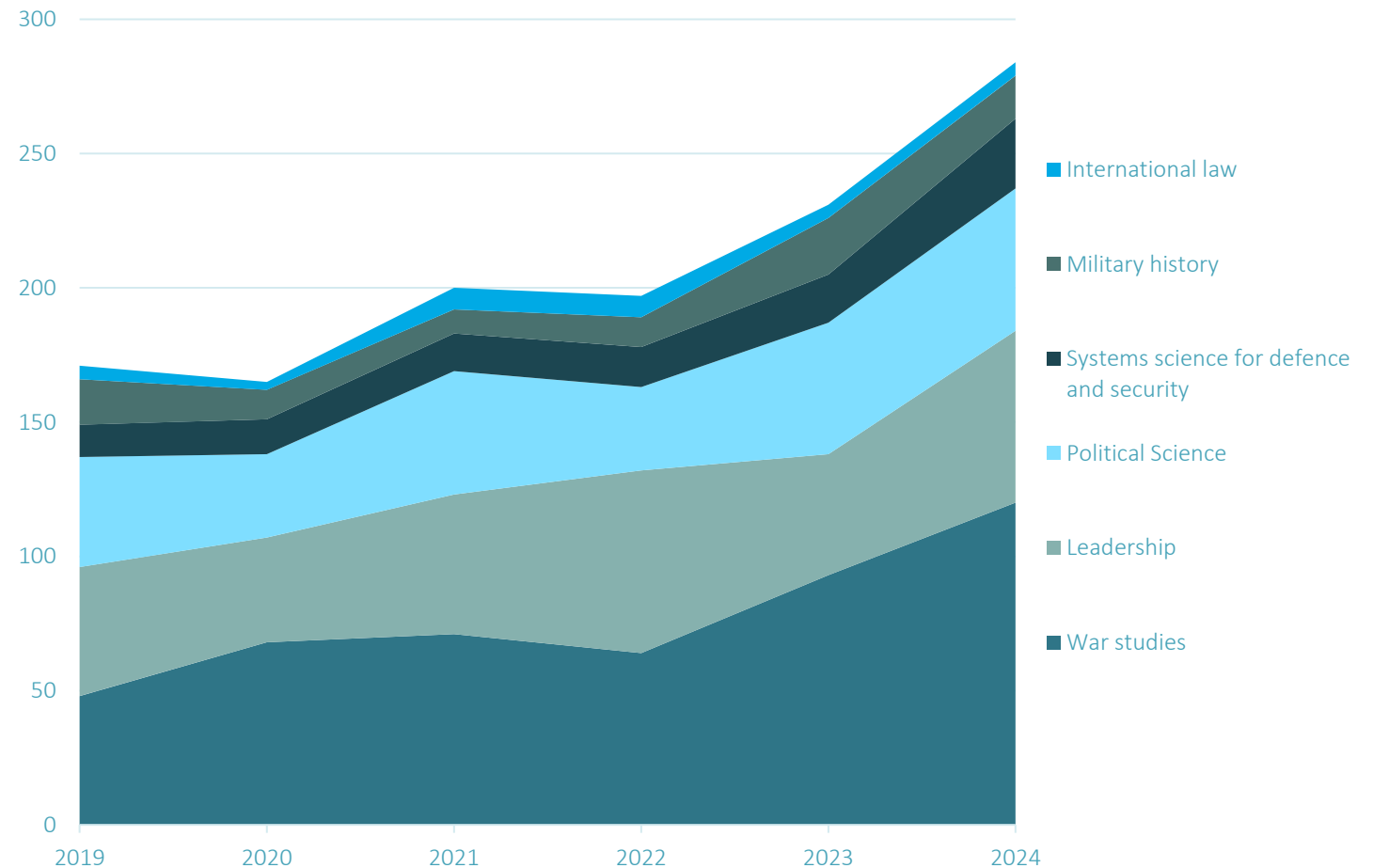
SEDU has seen a significant rise in research output over the six-year period from 2019 to 2024. The number of publications grew from 171 in 2019 to 284 in 2024, marking a 66% increase.

Between 2019 and 2024, SEDU’s publication output grew significantly, with notable shifts across subject areas. *War Studies* saw the most dramatic increase, more than doubling its output from 48 to 120 publications, solidifying its role as the institution’s leading research area. *Leadership* also expanded steadily, rising from 48 to 64 publications, maintaining a strong and consistent presence.

Political Science experienced moderate growth, increasing from 41 to 53 publications, suggesting a sustained and possibly expanding research focus. *Systems Science for Defence and Security* more than doubled its output—from 12 to 26 publications—indicating growing momentum and institutional investment in this emerging field.

In contrast, *Military History* saw a slight decline, dropping from 17 to 16 publications, while *International Law* remained static at 5 publications, reflecting a more specialized or stable research niche.

Figure 2.3 Annual publication volume by subject 2019-2024



Source: ADC 2025 based on DiVA.



3. Impact and excellence

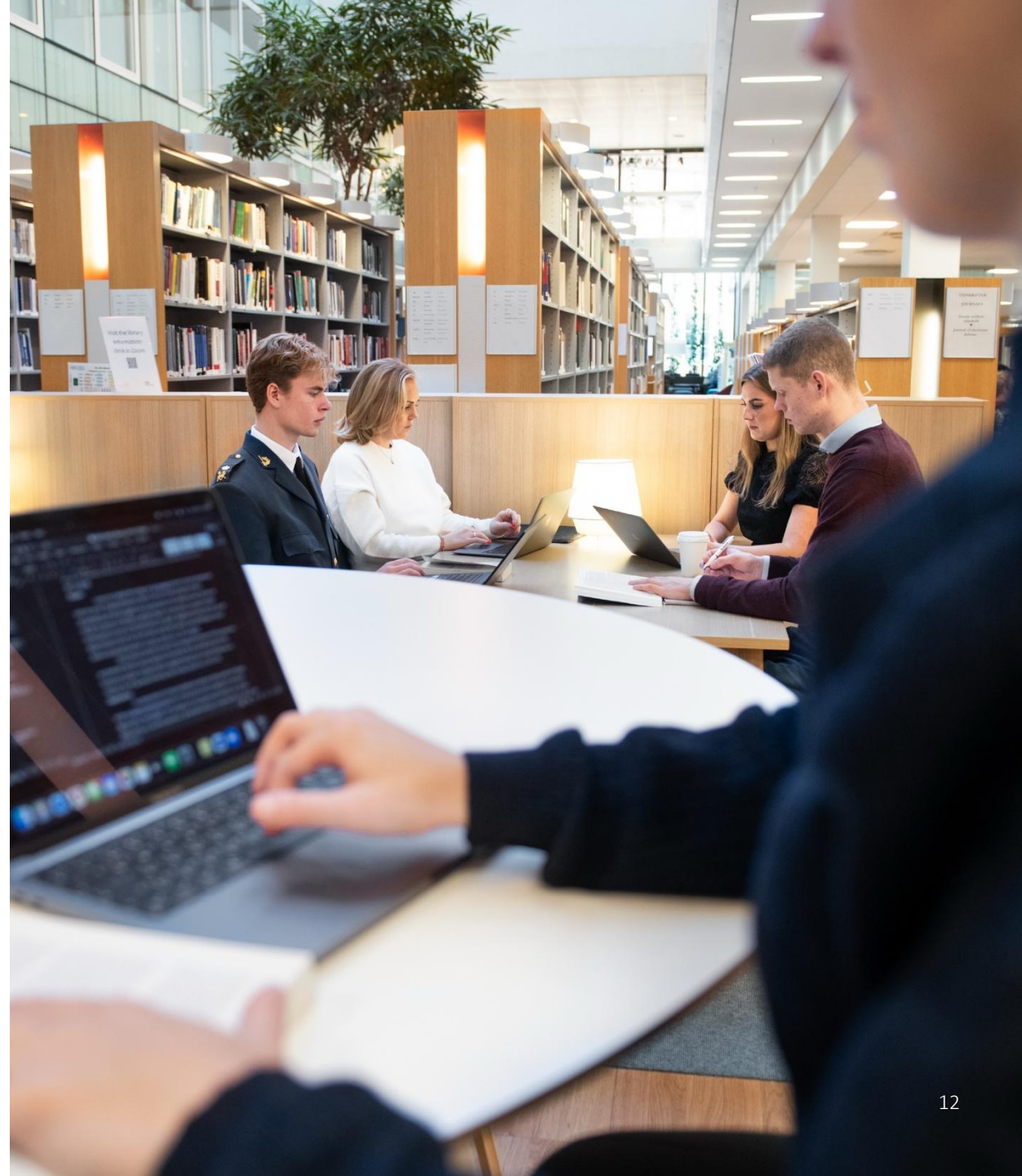


SEDU citation performance exceeds global benchmark in several research areas

This chapter examines the scientific impact of SEDU's research output between 2019 and 2024, focusing on citation performance across key disciplines. Overall, SEDU's citation performance exceeds global benchmarks in several areas, with an above-average impact and a relatively low share of uncited work. The data shows that Political Science and War Studies consistently lead in terms of visibility and influence, whereas Systems Science and Leadership demonstrate more modest levels of high-impact publishing.

To assess the impact and excellence of SEDU's research, bibliometric data has been gathered from Scopus, the international abstract and citation database. Utilising DOI codes from the DiVA records, additional information has been retrieved for entries available on Scopus.

It is important to note that not all DiVA records are accessible on Scopus, leading to differences in the records analysed in this chapter compared to the previous one. In research areas with fewer publications, this results in limited coverage of available records. To ensure a robust analysis, the research areas of Military History and International Law will not be examined separately but will be included in the aggregated analysis for SEDU.



SEDU has overall a higher impact rating than comparable publications in most fields

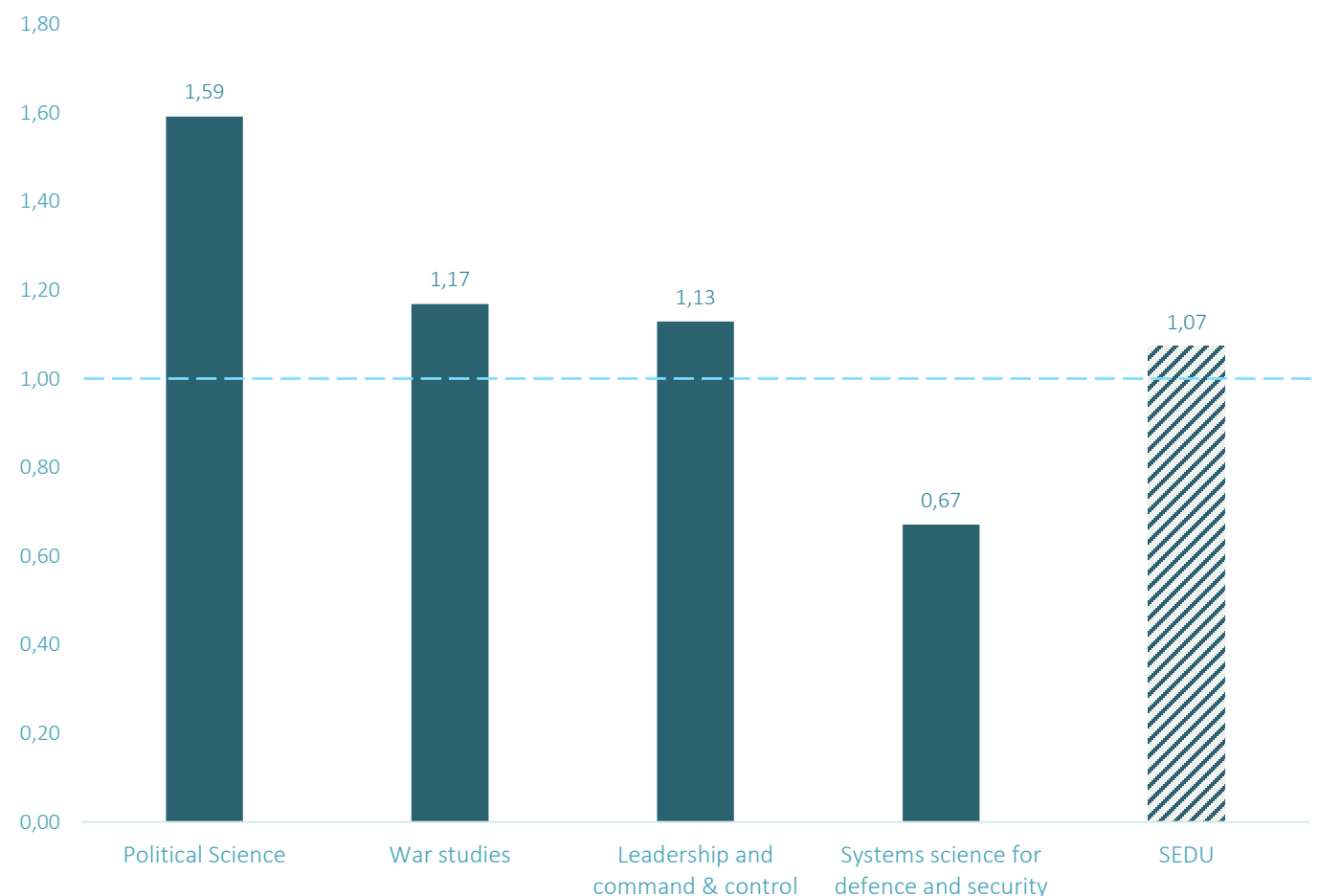
This graph presents the field-normalised citation scores (FNCS) for SEDU publications across key subject areas between 2019 and 2024.* A score above 1.00 indicates that SEDU publications are cited more frequently than the global benchmark, while a score below 1.00 suggests lower-than-average citation impact. SEDU's overall FNCS is 1.07, meaning its publications receive 7% more citations than the global benchmark.

The data reveals meaningful variation in scientific impact across disciplines: **Political Science stands out with the highest impact score of 1.6**, indicating that its publications are cited 60% more often than the global average. **War Studies** also exceeds the global benchmark at 1.2.

Leadership and Command & Control and the overall SEDU average both sit at 1.1, reflecting a modest but positive citation performance. In contrast, **Systems Science for Defence and Security has the lowest impact score at 0.7**, indicating that its publications are cited 30% less often than the global average.

The results are consistent with SEDU's average scientific impact relative to the OECD benchmark, which also stands at 1.07. This represents a slight decline compared to the 2019 report, when the figure was 1.10.

Figure 3.1 Impact score per subject 2019-2024*



Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.

* The graph shows field-normalised citation scores (FNCS). The FNCS compares the average number of citations received by SEDU publications to the global average for similar publications in the same journal and year. SEDU average also includes Military history and International law.

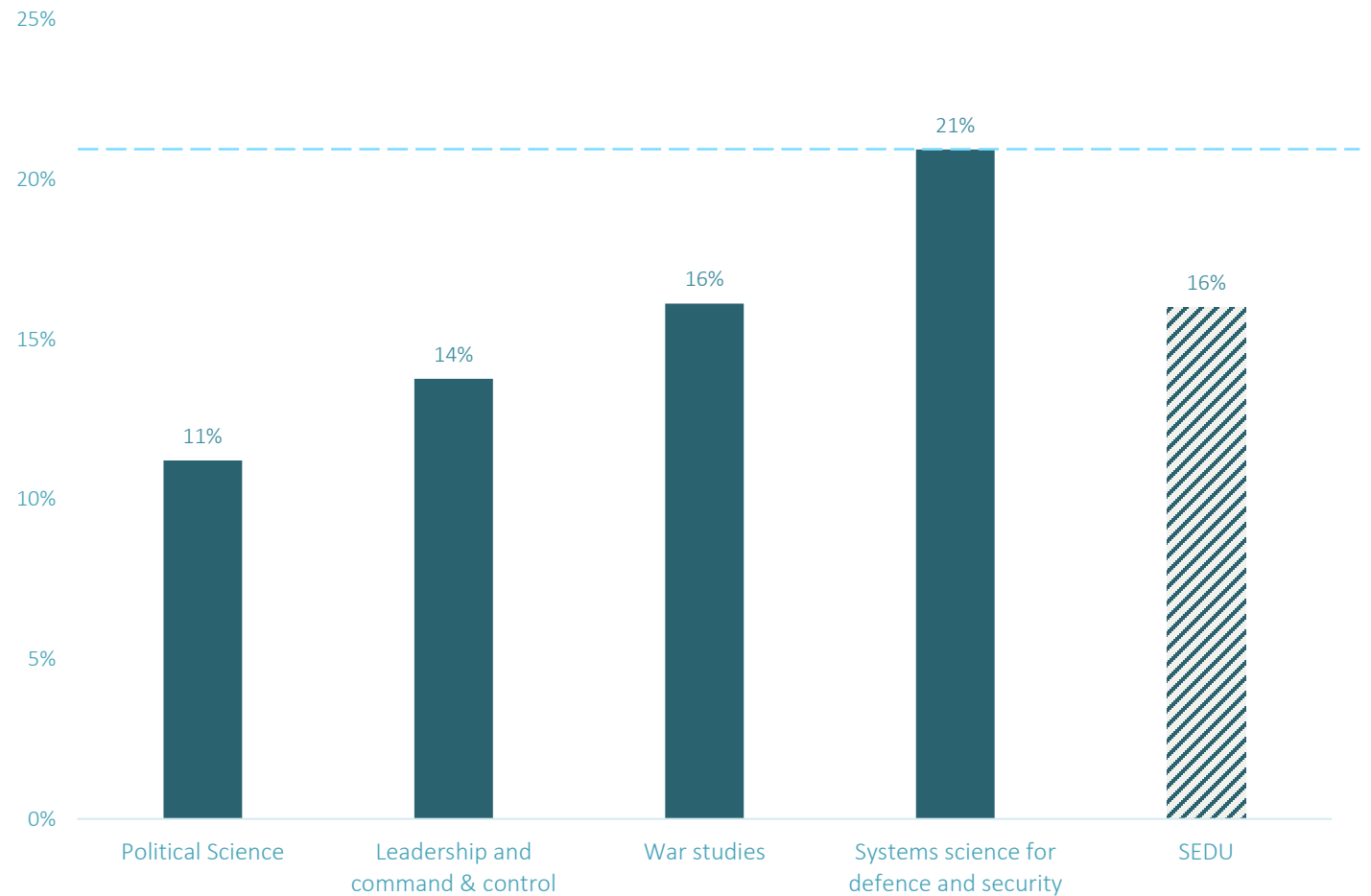


SEDU share of zero-cited publications is on average lower than the benchmark

SEDU’s average share of zero-cited publications (16%) is notably lower than the benchmark of 21%, which represents the share of uncited publications in the same journals where SEDU research is published. This suggests that, overall, SEDU’s research output achieves greater visibility and engagement than comparable global publications.

However, there is variation across subject areas, particularly in the fields with few publications. The three largest disciplines by volume - *Political Science* (11%), *Leadership and Command & Control* (14%), and *War Studies* (16%) - perform best, with consistently low shares of uncited work. *Systems science* perform similarly to the benchmark with 21% zero-citations.

Figure 3.2 Share of publications with zero citations 2019-2024*



Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.



* SEDU average also includes Military history and International law, in which 100% and 67% of publications respectively were uncited.

SEDU's publications are overrepresented in top 10% cited journals, underrepresented in top 1%

This chart illustrates how SEDU's research output is represented in the world's most cited academic journals and specifically those in the top 10%, 5%, and 1% of citation rankings globally.

Political Science and *War Studies* emerge as the strongest performers, with approximately 16-17% of their publications appearing in the top 10% most cited journals. Both fields also show solid representation in the top 5% tier, and *Political Science* places a small share in the top 1%.

In contrast, *Systems Science for Defence and Security* and *Leadership and Command & Control* show more modest levels of high-impact publishing. While *Systems Science* places 7% of its output in the top 10% and 2.3% in the top 5%, *Leadership* trails slightly behind with 4.6% and 0.9%, respectively. Neither field has publications in the top 1% journals.

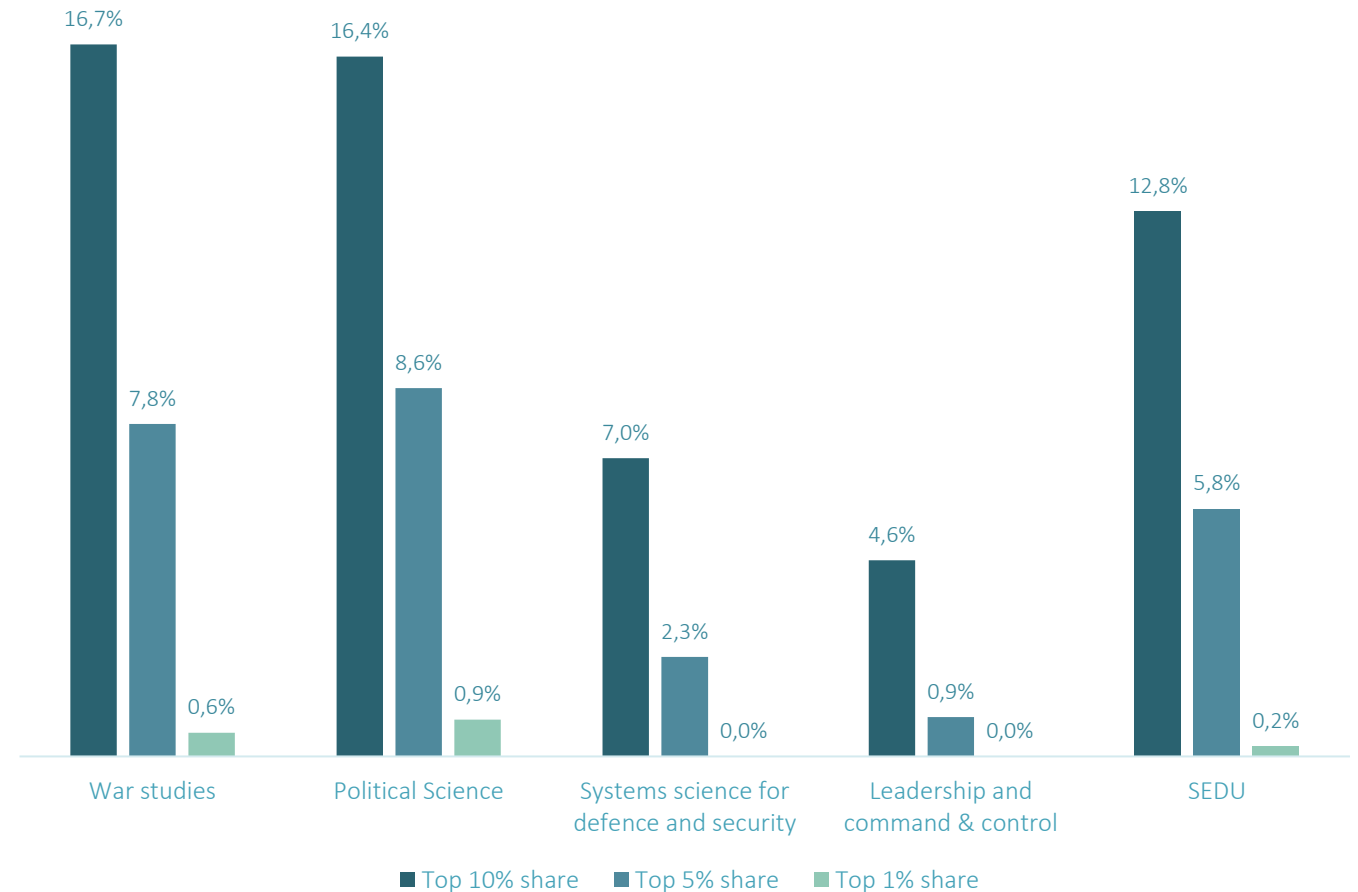
Overall, **SEDU's average performance is strong**: 12.8% of its publications are in the top 10%, 5.8% in the top 5%, and 0.2% in the top 1%.

Compared to the report from 2019, the share of publications in the top 10% has increased slightly, while the shares in the top 5% and top 1% have seen a small decline.

* SEDU average also includes Military history and International law, where no articles were published in top-cited journals. A detailed description of the measurement and a table with a breakdown of all the numbers can be found in the appendix.



Figure 3.3 Share of publications in top-cited journals (top 10%, 5%, and 1%)*



Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.

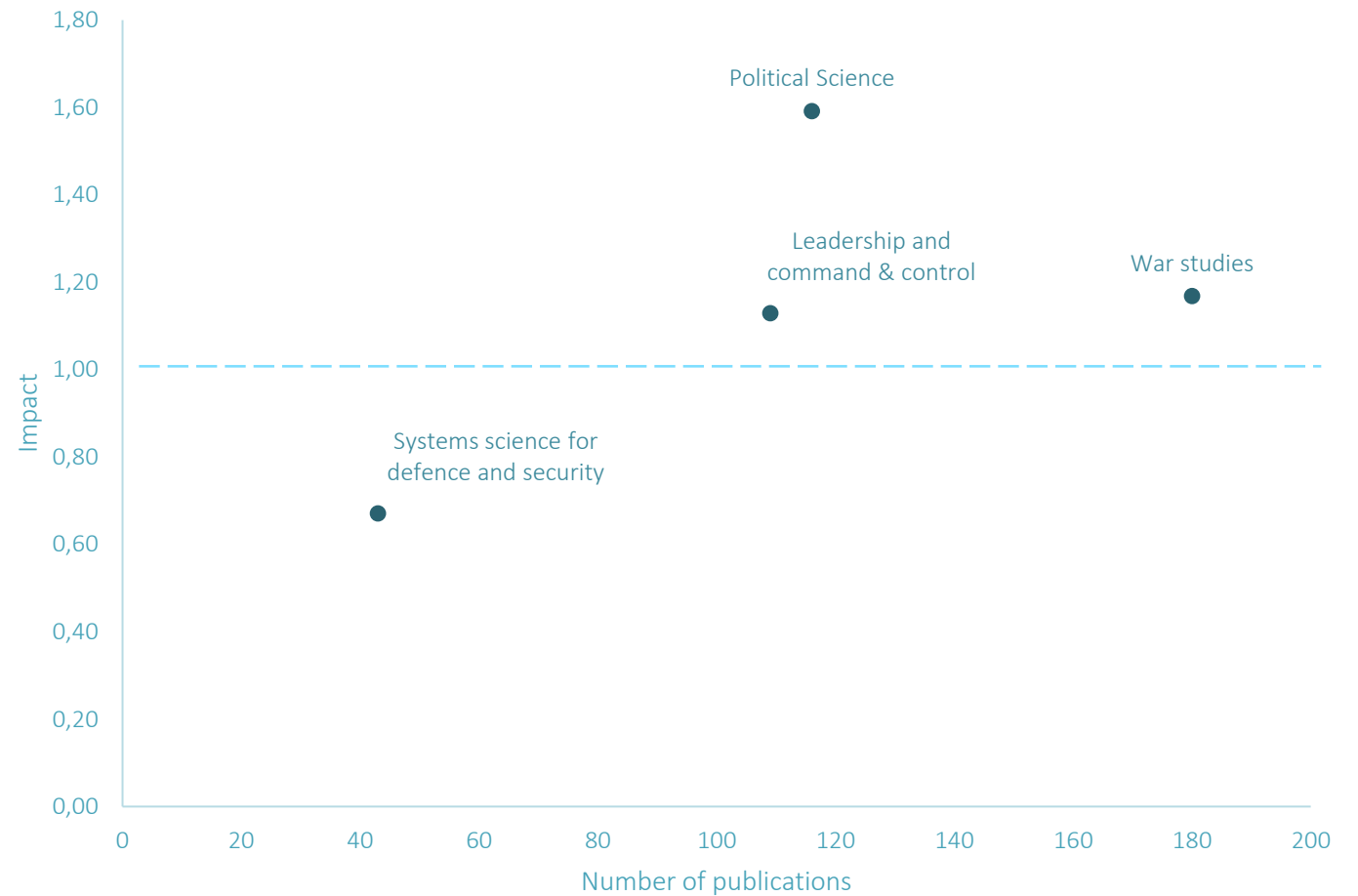
Trend towards higher impact for research areas with larger publication volume

The figure shows the relationship between the number of publications and scientific impact (derived from FNCS) across SEDU's research areas.

The data shows a general trend where SEDU's larger research areas, measured by publication volume, tend to achieve higher citation impact. *War Studies*, the largest area, performs well above the global benchmark at 1,0. *Political Science*, with fewer publications, achieves the highest FNCS overall, however. *Systems science for defence and security*, meanwhile, has the lowest number and publications as well as the lowest impact rating.

This trend follows a similar pattern to the relationship between production and impact for the 2009-2019 study.

Figure 3.4 Correlation between production and impact within subjects



Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.



Please note that Military History and International Law has been excluded from this figure due to a low volume of publications.

4. Comparative perspectives on similar institutions



Comparison with benchmark institutions places SEDU in the mid-range for impact

This chapter compares SEDU's research profile and scientific impact with that of 15 European benchmark institutions. The analysis shows that SEDU has a distinct disciplinary focus, with a strong emphasis on *War Studies* and *Political Science*, in contrast to the broader dominance of *Leadership and Command & Control* among peer institutions. In terms of scientific impact, SEDU performs above the global average and ranks in the mid-range of the benchmark group.

The comparison institutions were identified through the following process: European universities that publish in the same journals as SEDU were selected. This was achieved by conducting search queries for each SEDU publication on Scopus, using the journal's ISSN number and publication year. The 15 universities with the highest number of publications in these journals were then chosen as the comparison institutions.



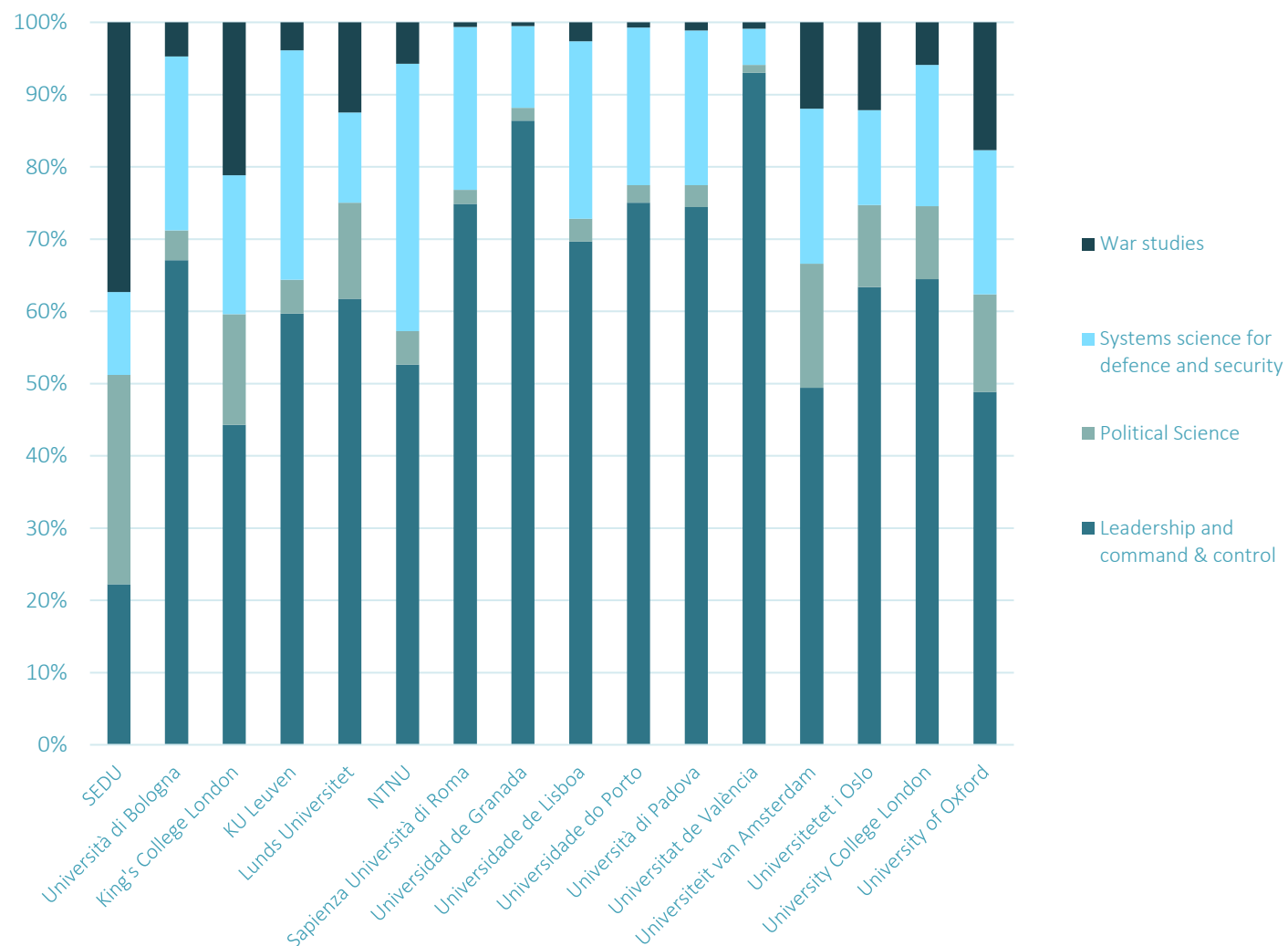
Compared to similar institutions, SEDU is characterised by high share of publications in War studies

Figure 3.1 compares the disciplinary focus of SEDU and 15 European benchmark universities by showing the share of their publications across six research areas in journals where SEDU has also published between 2019 and 2024. These universities represent the top 15 institutions that have published in the same journals as SEDU, during the same time period.

The comparison demonstrates that SEDU’s publication profile is distinct, with a strong concentration of publications in *War Studies* (37%) and *Political Science* (29%), and a relatively low share in *Leadership and Command & Control* (22%).

By contrast, comparable institutions publish on average 7% of their publications in both *War Studies* and *Political Science*, whereas they publish on average 66% within the dominant area that is *Leadership and Command & Control*.

Figure 4.1 Publications in the same journals as SEDU publications 2019-2024*



Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.



* A table describing these numbers can be found in the appendix, which also includes a list of the full names of the institutions. Please note that Military History and International Law has been excluded from this figure due to a low volume of publications.

SEDU has an average impact rating compared to comparison institutions

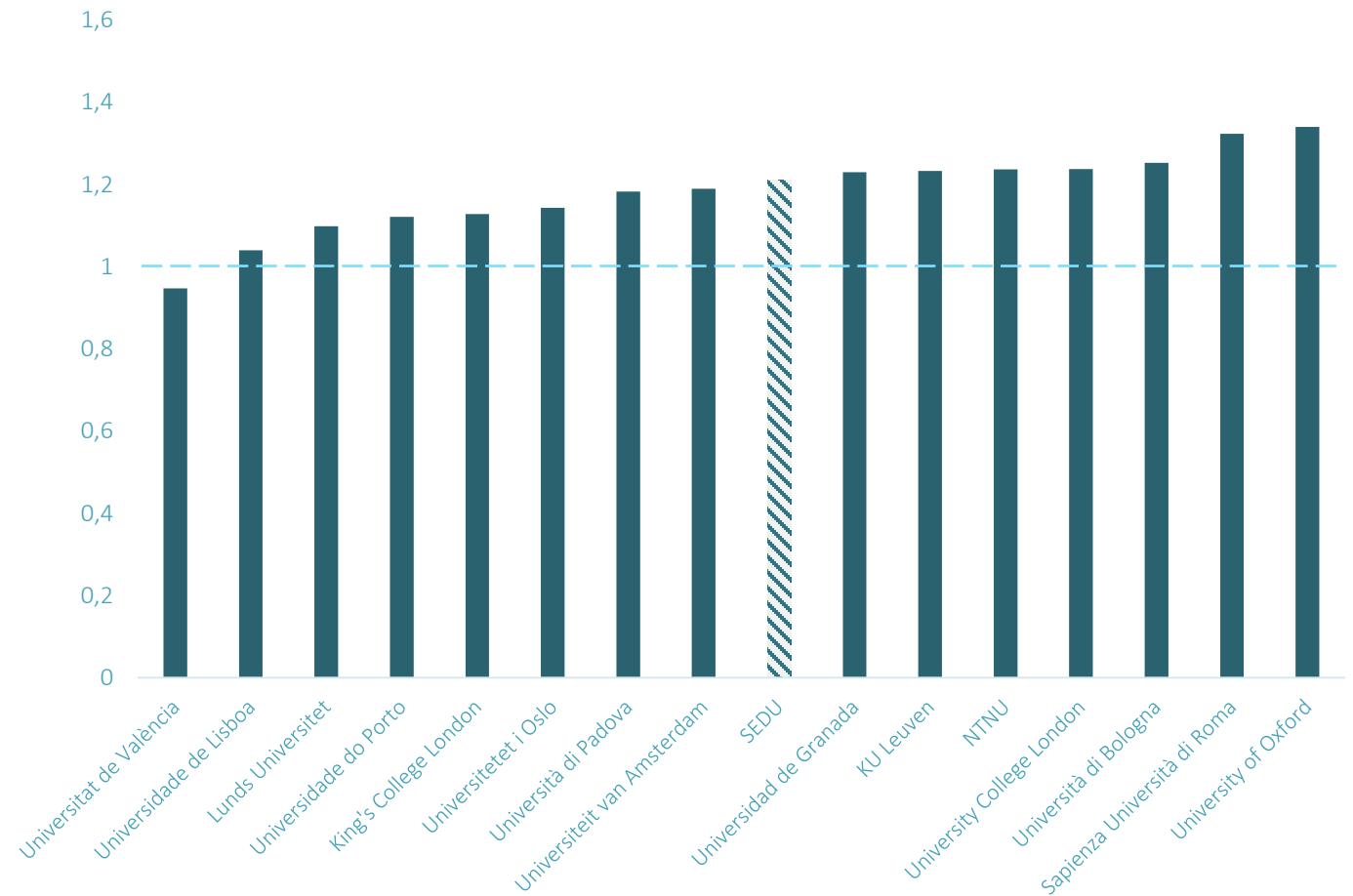
Situating the scientific impact of SEDU within a selected group of 15 European universities reveals that SEDU ranks 9th, with an impact score of 1.21.

This positions it comfortably above the global average of 1.0 and places it in the mid-range of the benchmarked institutions.

A few universities stand out for their particularly strong citation performance - most notably the University of Oxford and Sapienza Università di Roma, which lead the group.

Publications from the University of Oxford are cited 34% more frequently than the global average, and 13% more often than those from SEDU.

Figure 4.2 Scientific impact for European comparison universities *



Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.



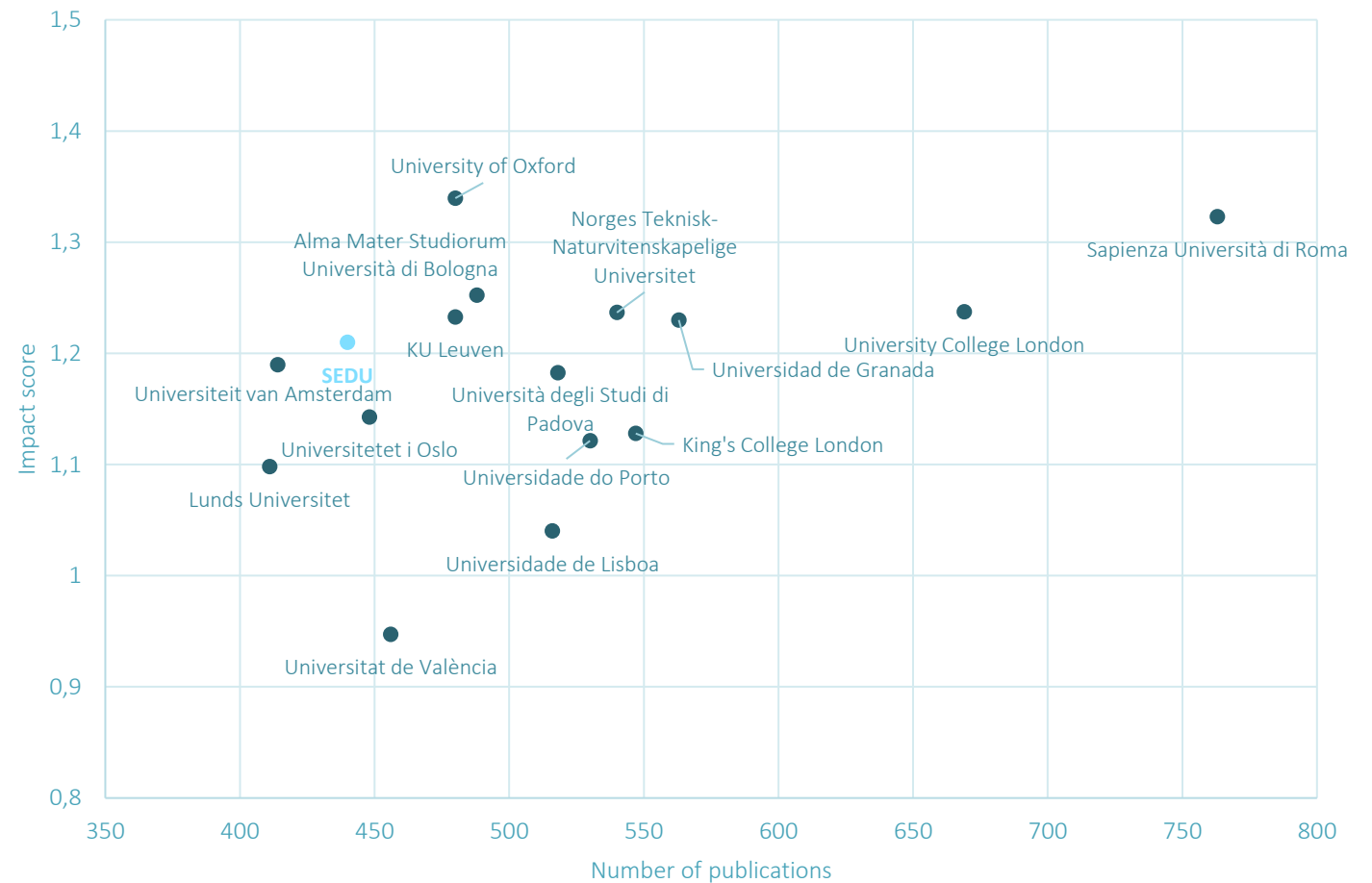
* The appendix includes a list of the full names of the institutions.

SEDU is characterised by lower volume of publications than comparable institutions

Comparing the benchmark universities based on their research volume (number of publications) and scientific impact (field-normalised citation scores), shows that SEDU is situated in the middle range for impact and the lower range for volume of publications. Its performance is comparable to institutions such as KU Leuven, University of Oslo, and University of Amsterdam.

Sapienza Università di Roma leads in research volume, with around 750 publications and has the second highest impact score of 1.32. In contrast, institutions like the Universitat de València and Universidade de Lisboa combine relatively low impact scores with lower publication volumes.

Figure 4.3 Research volume and scientific impact amongst benchmark institutions*



Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.



* The appendix includes a list of the full names of the institutions.

5. Comparative perspectives on similar Swedish institutions

SEDU shows mid-range impact and low efficiency compared to Swedish peers

This chapter explores the scientific impact and efficiency of SEDU in a comparison of 15 Swedish institutions in the fields of Political Science and Other Social Sciences. The findings suggest that SEDU achieves a scientific impact above the global average, placing it in the middle tier of the benchmark group. However, when assessing research output relative to funding, SEDU is found to produce fewer publications per unit of expenditure compared to a majority of its peers.

The comparison institutions were identified as follows: Swedish universities with research expenditure similar to SEDU within the same research subjects were selected. To assess the efficiency of research production and scientific impact, a national perspective is applied, focusing on Swedish universities with comparable research expenditure to SEDU within the same research subjects. Efficiency is defined as the publication volume divided by research expenditure. Comparison institutions are selected based on similar research expenditure within the subjects of Political Science and Other Social Sciences*, utilizing data from [Statistics Sweden](#).

For the efficiency measurement, the focus is on peer-reviewed publications listed in DiVA. To ensure that the analysis is confined to the specified research subjects, the national scientific impact measurement also relies on DiVA publications, supplemented by bibliometric information from Scopus. Due to four of the identified universities not being represented in DiVA, these universities are excluded from the analysis. A list of the research expenditure of both included and excluded institutions is available in Appendix.



SEDU's impact rating is average compared to Swedish peers

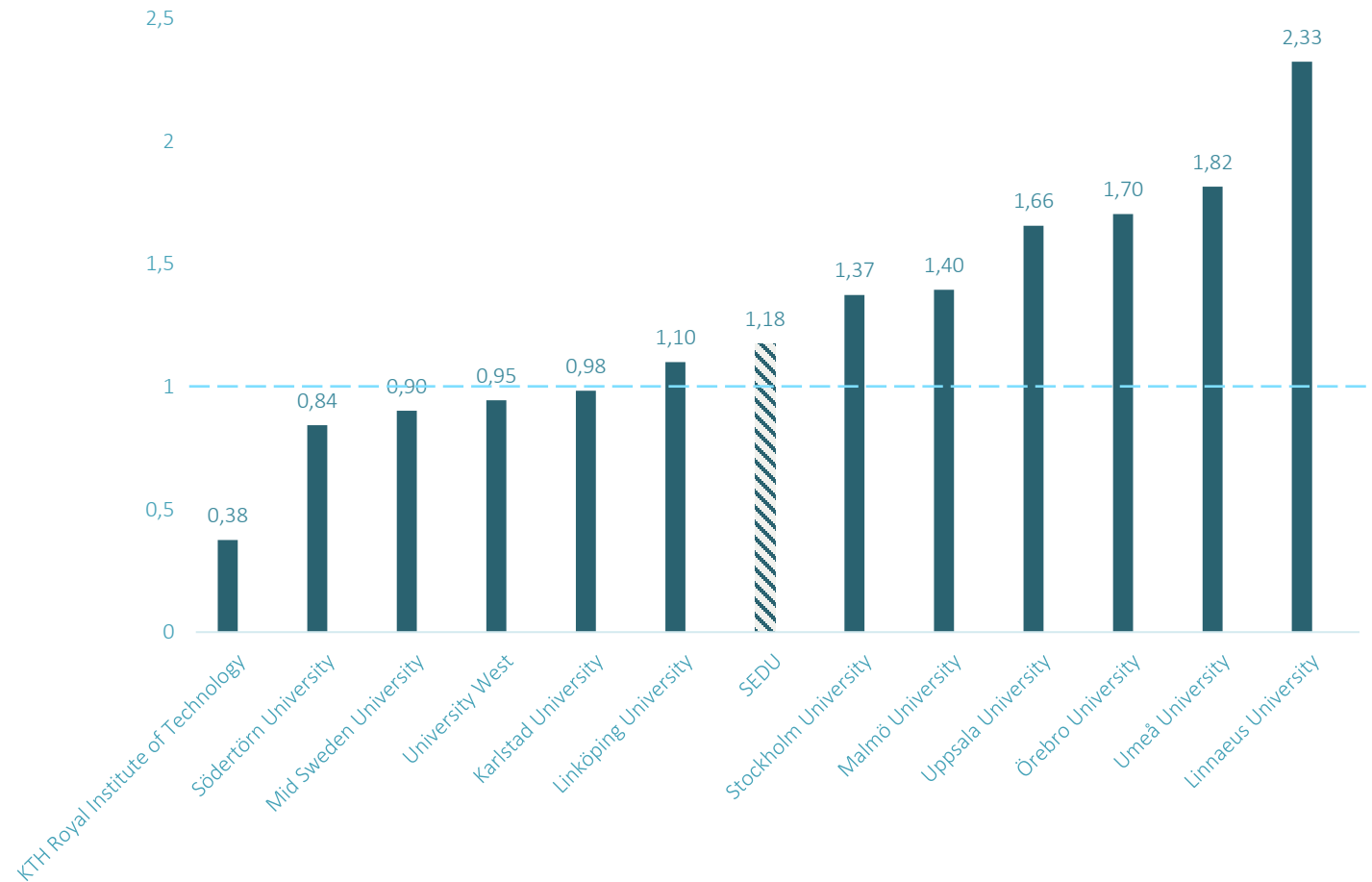
Positioning the scientific impact of SEDU within a selected group of 13 Swedish universities* highlights its ranking at 7th, with an impact score of 1.18. Only publications that are published in journals in the same year where SEDU has also published are included in the analysis. This score situates SEDU comfortably above the global average of 1.0, placing it in the mid-range among the benchmarked institutions within Political Science and Other Social Sciences.

Notably, Linnaeus University demonstrates an exceptionally strong citation performance, with its publications being cited 133% more frequently than the global average and 115% more often than those from SEDU.

SEDU's impact score of 1.18 reflects a positive citation performance, consistent with its scholarly influence relative to the OECD benchmark.

It is important to note that some universities have very few observations in the analysis, which could significantly impact their citation scores. This aspect will be further explored in the next page.

Figure 5.1 Scientific impact for Swedish comparison universities



Source: ADC 2025 based on DiVA and Scopus.



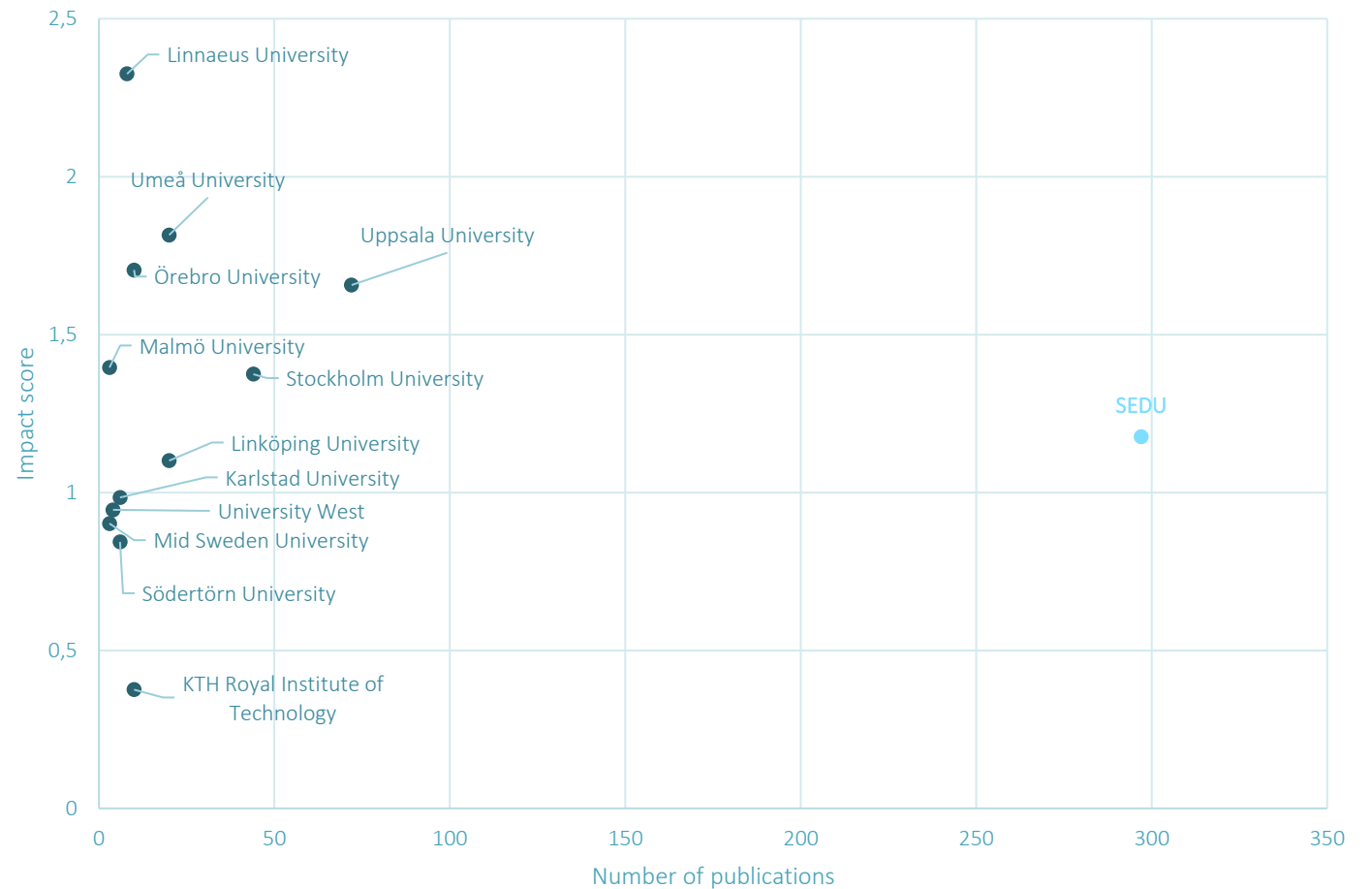
*Marie Cederschiöld University and Borås University are excluded from the impact analysis due to the absence of comparable publications

SEDU publishes in journals different from its Swedish peers

Comparing Swedish peers within Political Science and Other Social Sciences based on research volume and scientific impact reveals that SEDU occupies a middle-range position in terms of impact while leading in publication volume. This indicates that even within the limited subjects of Political Science and Other Social Sciences, SEDU publishes in other journals than its national peers in these research subjects.

However, it's important to interpret the impact scores of institutions with very few observations with caution, as they may be subject to variability and lack of representativeness. To support this analysis, a table detailing the impact scores, number of publications in the impact score analysis, and publication counts from DiVA and Scopus is provided in the Appendix.

Figure 5.2 Research volume and scientific impact amongst Swedish institutions



Source: ADC 2025 based on DiVA and Scopus.

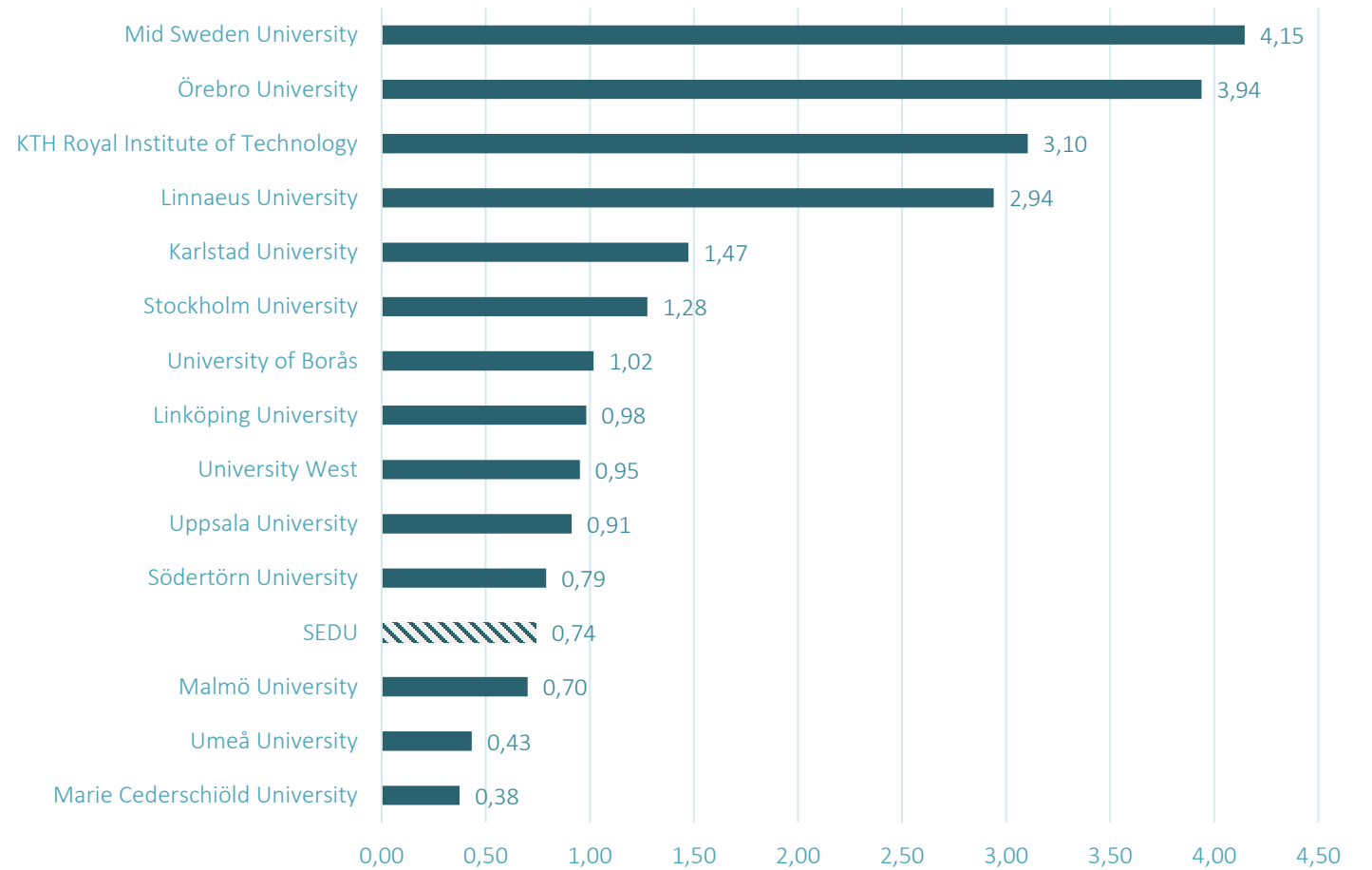


SEDU's main research subjects show lower efficiency compared to Swedish peers

The major share (90%) of the research expenditure from SEDU goes into the subjects Other Social Sciences and Political Science. When comparing the expenditure to the volume of publications within these fields, SEDU ranks as the 12th out of 15 institutions with research expenditure in the same subjects.

The 15 comparison institutions produce an average of 1,59 publications per million SEK in research expenditure, whereas SEDU produces only 0,74 indexed publications.

Figure 5.3 Efficiency (number of publications per million SEK research expenditure)*



Source: ADC 2025 based on DiVA and Statistics Sweden.



* Detailed description of the measurement in Appendix

Appendix



Detailed description of selected bibliometric indicators

Scientific Quality – Publications in top ranked journals

This bibliometric indicator assesses the scientific quality of publications produced at the SEDU. It is defined as the proportion of publications appearing in the top 10, 5, or 1 per cent ranked journals within a specific research field and year. For journal ranking, we utilise the Scimago Journal Rank (SJR). It is important to note that this measure of scientific quality applies only to articles published in journals, excluding other types of publications such as books, book chapters, and reviews. The calculation is based on the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of SEDU publications published in top X\% ranked journals}}{\text{Total number of SEDU publications}}$$

Efficiency

The measurement of efficiency is based on DiVA data of peer-reviewed publications and statistics from Statistics Sweden regarding research expenditure. The analysis focuses on two research subjects, which together account for 90% of intramural R&D expenditure during the years 2019, 2021, and 2023: Other Social Sciences and Political Science. These areas are defined according to the [Standard for Swedish Classification of Research Subjects](#). The same standard is applied in DiVA, enabling us to include only publications from these two research subjects for the indicator.

As official statistics on research expenditures are available only bi-annually, efficiency is assessed by comparing the number of publications produced at each university during the years 2019, 2021, and 2023 to their research expenditures in the corresponding years.

$$\frac{\text{Sum of intramural R\&D expenditure in Political Science (506) and Other Social Sciences (509) during 2019, 2021 and 2023}}{\text{Total number of peer-reviewed publications in Political Science (506) and Other Social Sciences (509) in DiVA during 2019, 2021 and 2023}}$$



DiVA and current SEDU definition of research subjects

DiVA definition of research subjects (English & Swedish)	Current SEDU definition of research subjects
Historia med inriktning mot militärhistoria	Military history
Military History	Military history
International law	International law
Juridik med inriktning mot folkrätt	International law
Krigsvetenskap	War studies
War Studies	War studies
Leadership and Command & Control	Leadership and command & control
Ledarskap under påfrestande förhållanden	Leadership and command & control
Ledningsvetenskap	Leadership and command & control
Military Technology	Systems science for defence and security
Systems science for defence and security	Systems science for defence and security
Försvarssystem	Systems science for defence and security
Political Science	Political Science
Statsvetenskap med inriktning mot krishantering och internationell samverkan	Political Science
Statsvetenskap med inriktning mot strategi och säkerhetspolitik	Political Science



Share of publications in top-cited journals (top 10%, 5%, and 1%) 2019-2024

Research subject	Top 10 % share	Top 5 % share	Top 1 % share	Number of publications
International law	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
Leadership and command & control	4.6%	0.9%	0.0%	109
Military history	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Political Science	16.4%	8.6%	0.9%	116
Systems science for defence and security	7.0%	2.3%	0.0%	43
War studies	16.7%	7.8%	0.6%	180
SDEU	12.8%	5.8%	0.2%	431



Publications in the same journals as SEDU publications 2019-2024

Institution	Leadership and command & control	Political Science	Systems science for defence and security	War studies	Military history	International law
Università di Bologna	67,1%	4,1%	24,1%	4,7%	0,0%	0,0%
King's College London	44,2%	15,3%	19,2%	21,1%	0,1%	0,0%
KU Leuven	59,6%	4,7%	31,7%	3,9%	0,0%	0,2%
Lunds Universitet	61,7%	13,3%	12,5%	12,5%	0,0%	0,0%
NTNU	52,5%	4,7%	36,9%	5,7%	0,2%	0,0%
Sapienza Università di Roma	74,9%	1,9%	22,6%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%
Universidad de Granada	86,4%	1,8%	11,3%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%
SEDU	21,9%	28,7%	11,3%	36,9%	0,7%	0,4%
Universidade de Lisboa	69,6%	3,2%	24,6%	2,6%	0,0%	0,0%
Universidade do Porto	75,0%	2,4%	21,8%	0,7%	0,0%	0,0%
Università di Padova	74,4%	3,0%	21,4%	1,1%	0,0%	0,0%
Universitat de València	92,8%	1,1%	5,0%	0,9%	0,2%	0,0%
Universiteit van Amsterdam	49,4%	17,2%	21,4%	12,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Universitetet i Oslo	63,2%	11,3%	13,1%	12,1%	0,2%	0,0%
University College London	64,4%	10,1%	19,6%	5,9%	0,0%	0,0%
University of Oxford	48,7%	13,4%	19,9%	17,6%	0,0%	0,4%



List of full names of comparable institutions

- Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna
- King's College London
- KU Leuven
- Lunds Universitet
- Norges Teknisk-Naturvitenskapelige Universitet (NTNU)
- Sapienza Università di Roma
- Universidad de Granada
- Universidade de Lisboa
- Universidade do Porto
- Università degli Studi di Padova
- Universitat de València
- Universiteit van Amsterdam
- Universitetet i Oslo
- University College London
- University of Oxford



Swedish universities with the most intramural R&D expenditure in Political Science (506) and Other Social Sciences (509) during 2019, 2021 and 2023

Institutions	R&D Expenditure within Political Science and Other Social Sciences in 2019, 2021 & 2023 (M SEK)
University of Gothenburg*	942
Uppsala University	780
Umeå University	778
Stockholm University	499
Lund University*	480
Linköping University	459
SEDU	390
Malmö University	301
Södertörn University	229
Chalmers University of Technology*	115
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)*	113
Karlstad University	93
Linnaeus University	68
Örebro University	65
KTH Royal Institute of Technology	58
University of Borås	54
Marie Cederschiöld University	48
University West	42
Mid Sweden University	41


Source: ADC 2025 based on Statistics Sweden



*Universities without publications in DiVA are not included in the impact- and efficiency comparison of Swedish universities.

Publications and impact score of Swedish peers in Political Science and Other Social Sciences

Institution	Number of publications Scopus peer-reviewed 506 & 509, 2019-2024	Number of publications DiVA peer-reviewed 506 & 509, 2019-2024	Scopus publication volume included in the impact score (matched to SEDU's journals and publication period)	Impact Score Publications as a share of Scopus Publications	Impact Score
Linnaeus University	251	405	8	3,20%	2,33
Umeå University	471	709	20	4,20%	1,82
Örebro University	275	508	10	3,60%	1,7
Uppsala University	1154	1417	72	6,20%	1,66
Malmö University	309	445	3	1,00%	1,4
Stockholm University	1121	1374	44	3,90%	1,37
SEDU	322	594	297	92,2%*	1,18
Linköping University	681	923	20	2,90%	1,1
Karlstad University	218	282	6	2,80%	0,98
University West	87	111	4	4,60%	0,95
Mid Sweden University	236	350	3	1,30%	0,9
Södertörn University	246	361	6	2,40%	0,84
KTH Royal Institute of Technology	320	386	10	3,10%	0,38
University of Borås	45	99	0	NA	NA
Marie Cederschiöld University	18	39	0	NA	NA

 * Not all SEDU publications are included in the impact score analysis because the analysis is restricted to articles only.

Defence Universities in NATO Countries exclusion rationale

In selecting universities for comparison, the inclusion of defence universities from NATO countries was considered. However, the analysis relies on bibliometric data from Scopus, focusing on publications appearing in the same journals and during the same time as those from SEDU.

Examining the feasibility of including defence universities from NATO countries revealed that their publications do not frequently appear in the same journals as SEDU's. This limits their comparability within the analysis. The table on this slide shows a selection of institutions and their publication counts, highlighting the different publication pattern compared to SEDU.*

The analysis provides a solid understanding of SEDU's research impact in comparison to other institutions. While valuable insights have been gained, expanding the analysis to include defence universities from NATO countries could further enrich the findings.

Institution	Number of publications
(Finnish) National Defence University	14
(Hungarian) National University of Public Service	15
Baltic Defence College	9
Netherlands Defence Academy	29
Norwegian Defence University College	-
(US) National War College	4
US Army War College	23

Source: ADC 2025 based on Scopus.



* The comparison institution with the lowest number of publications is Lunds Universitet, with 411 publications.



where it all adds up

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